

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHARLTON KINGS.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1964



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Medical Officer of Health

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Certificated Public Health Inspector
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URBAN DISTRICT OF CHARLTON KINGS.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1964

To the Chairman and Members of the
Charlton Kings Urban District Council

.....

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report for 1964 on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District. The report is prepared as required by Circulation 1/65 of the Ministry of Health.

I am again indebted to Mr D.G. Masling, the Surveyor and Public Health Inspector for the sections contributed by him.

The trend of increasing population continues, the Registrar General's estimate for mid 1964 being 8,210 persons as compared with 7,900 the previous year. The increase is largely due to the extensive housing development in the District.

One hundred and two infants were born during the year, twenty four less than in 1963; the Birth Rate 12.4 for 1,000 population being considerably below that for the County 19.48 and England and Wales 18.4

There were no infantile deaths, a most encouraging feature.

Deaths numbered eighty-five; the Death Rate 10.3 per 1000 population being similar to that for the County 10.2 and below the national average 11.3

The District was again free from serious outbreaks of infectious disease due in no small measure to the ready acceptance of the facilities for immunisation vaccination.

Extensive private housing development continued during the year. The growing need for small dwellings suitable for elderly people was recognised by the Council and a scheme for the erection of a block of 12 such dwellings commenced.

I am grateful for this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to members of the Council for their continued support and to my colleagues for their ready co-operation during the year.

I am Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN KNIGHT

Medical Officer of Health.

August 1965.

CHARLTON KINGS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (In acres)	3,399
Registrar-General's estimate of mid year population (including members of the Armed Forces)	8,210
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1964)	2,854
Rateable Value (at 31.3.65)	£279,505
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,110

VITAL STATISTICS

These statistics give particulars of the births and deaths in the Urban District.

1. LIVE BIRTHS

Number:		Total	Male	Female
	Legitimate	100	57	43
	Illegitimate	2	1	1
	Total	102	58	44

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population 12.42

Area Comparability Factor (Births) 1.09

Corrected Birth Rate (1.09 x 12.42) 13.53

2. ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS (per cent of total
Live Births) 2.0

2. STILL BIRTHS

Number:		Total	Male	Female
	Legitimate	1	-	1
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
	Total	1	-	1

Still Births Rate per 1,000 total
(live and still) Births 9.7

4. TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS 103

5. INFANT DEATHS

(i) Death of infants under 1 year.	Total	Male	Female
Number: Legitimate	Nil	Nil	Nil
Illegitimate	"	"	"
(ii) Neo-natal Deaths under 4 weeks	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	Nil	Nil	Nil
Illegitimate	"	"	"
(iii) Early neo-natal Deaths of infants under 1 week	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	Nil	Nil	Nil
Illegitimate	"	"	"

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA Cont'd

6. INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births Nil
Legitimate " " " Legitimate live births Nil
Illegitimate deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate live births Nil

7. NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) Nil

8. EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 total live births Nil

9. PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) 9.7

10. MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths -
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births -

11. DEATHS Total Male Female
Number 85 39 46

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population 10.35
Area Comparability Factor (Deaths) 0.97
Corrected Death Rate (10.35×0.97) 10.4

CAUSES OF DEATH

The causes of death in the following table are classified under the Abbreviated List of International Statistical Classification:

	Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-
2. " other	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasms, stomach	-	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	2
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-
16. Diabetes	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	6
18. Coronary disease, angina	8	14
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	2
20. Other heart disease	4	7
21. Other circulatory diseases	1	3
22. Influenza	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH Cont'd

		Male	Female
23.	Pneumonia	3	3
24.	Bronchitis	5	-
25.	Other disease of the respiratory system	1	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	-	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	2
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	1	-
34.	All other accidents	-	1
35.	Suicide	-	-
36.	Homicide and operations	-	-
	TOTAL	39	46

CANCER

There was no undue incidence of Cancer of the lungs or other forms of Cancer in the district.

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES
IN THE DISTRICT FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	15.6	13.5	12.7	16.0	12.4
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	15.7	9.4	12.4	13.4	10.3
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) (- deaths of infants under 1 yr.)	NIL	NIL	20.2	7.9	NIL
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) (Deaths of infants under 1 mth.)	NIL	NIL	15.0	NIL	NIL

FOR COMPARISON, THE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANTILE
MORTALITY RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES ETC.
ARE GIVEN BELOW

	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>County of Glos.</u>	<u>Charlton Kings U.D.C.</u>
Live Births	18.4	19.48	12.4
Still Births (per 1,000)			
total - live & still births	16.4	11.87	9.7
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)			
(deaths of infants under 1 yr)	20.0	17.04	Nil
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under 1 mth)			
(per 1,000 live births)	13.8	11.91	Nil
Perinatal Mortality (Still births & deaths of infants under 1 wk. of age)	28.2	-	9.7
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	11.3	10.18	10.3

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1964
(excluding Tuberculosis)

	Under 1 year	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 & Over	Age Unknown	Total
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Scarlet Fever	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Whooping Cough	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Non-Paralytic	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Measles	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	2 -
Diphtheria	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dysentery	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1
Meningococcal Infection	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Scarlet Fever

No case was notified this year.

Diphtheria

The District continued free from Diphtheria as it has done since 1944.

Whooping Cough

No cases were notified, the campaign for vaccination of infants was most successful.

Measles

As compared with 122 last year only 2 cases were notified. This disease has a biennial incidence.

Poliomyelitis

No case was notified.

Dysentery

One case of the relatively mild type of Sonne Dysentery occurred.

Food Poisoning

No cases of food poisoning were notified, a position which reflects with credit on the food shops and food handlers in the district.

(a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as Returned to Registrar General

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
	-	-	-	-	NIL
(b) CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINED					NIL
(c) SYMPTOMLESS EXCRETORS					NIL
(d) FATAL CASES					NIL

AGENT	No. of Outbreaks		No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Family Outbreaks	Other Outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent not identified	-	-	-	-	NIL

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION 1964

Immunisation against Diphtheria during 1964 was as follows:-

Age at 31.12.64 i.e. born in year	<u>Under 1 yr.</u>	<u>1 yr.</u>	<u>2 - 4 yrs.</u>	<u>5 - 14 yrs.</u>	<u>Under 15 yrs.</u>
	1964	1963	1962-1961	1960-1959	Total
Primary Immunisation	31	30	6	22	89

The response to the diphtheria immunisation is excellent and a very high proportion of children were immunised.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following table sets out the details of the records of vaccinations received during the year:-

	<u>Under 1 yr.</u>	<u>1 yr.</u>	<u>2 - 4 yrs.</u>	<u>5 - 14 yrs.</u>	<u>15+</u>	<u>Total</u>
VACCINATION	41	29	2	4	1	77

Seventy seven persons were vaccinated against smallpox, a response which compares favourably with that in other areas.

TUBERCULOSIS

Deaths

NIL

TUBERCULOSIS Cont'd

New Cases

	<u>Children</u>	<u>All Persons</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>3 - 4</u>	<u>5 - 14</u>	
Pulmonary	-	-	Nil
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	

No one died of Tuberculosis and no new cases were notified. Modern medical treatment can effect a relatively rapid cure while full support for the preventive measures such as Mass Radiography; B.C.G. Vaccination, tracing contacts and sources of infection could bring about the elimination of the disease.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

The number of cases on the register, 31st. December 1964 was as follows:-

<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>All Forms</u>		
<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
7	6	13	-	-	-			13

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1960

Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938 are in force for securing hygienic methods in the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air. The Food Hygiene regulations require that clean food should be dealt with only by clean persons in clean premises, using clean equipment.

Food shops and similar establishments are inspected regularly to ensure that the food is wholesome and the premises comply with requirements.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS
1948 and 1951

Removal to suitable premises
of persons in need of care and attention.

These Acts give the local authority powers for the compulsory removal of aged or sick people in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. The compulsory powers were not used during the year but a number of old people living alone and in failing health have been visited from time to time. A little regular help often enables them to carry on living in their own homes and prevents insanitary conditions arising. This assistance is usually given by the Home Help Service.

The Old People's Welfare Committee is maintaining a register of old people living alone in the area.

The Old People's Clubs are most useful, they look after their members and report instances in which help is required.

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

Samples taken under the Public Health Acts are sent for bacteriological analysis to the Public Health Laboratory, Oxford. The laboratory is part of the Public Health Laboratory Service of the Ministry of Health and no charge is made for making use of its services.

Chemical examination of specimens is undertaken by the City Analyst, Worcester.

Home Help Service

This service is organised by the County Council and a charge is made according to a scale of assessment.

The Home Help takes over the running of the home where the housewife is temporarily incapacitated through illness.

As noted elsewhere, the service is very useful to old people who can no longer manage the household duties because of infirmity.

Appeals for assistance from the Home Help Service should be made to the Divisional Health Office, Council Offices, Charlton Kings.

Telephone:- Cheltenham 25746 and 25747

Nursing in the Home

The Area is covered by the District Nursing Association under the control of the Health Committee of the County Council.

Information is available from the Divisional Health Office, Charlton Kings.

The District Nurse is:- Nurse M.V. Clifford,
 "Bermalee",
 Little Herberts Road,
 Charlton Kings.

Telephone:- Cheltenham 52523

Child Welfare Centre

Meetings of the Charlton Kings Child Welfare Centre are held in the Holy Apostles Hall, London Road every Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

To The Chairman and
Members of the Charlton Kings
Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am once again grateful for the opportunity of being able to report as Surveyor and Public Health Inspector on the activities of the Department during 1964.

Once again the large increase in private housing development has been the outstanding feature of the year. The rate of development accelerating during the year and at the end of the year there was no sign of any decrease, in fact, with proposals for further development forthcoming there seems little likelihood of such decrease taking place at an early date.

The dwindling available areas of land for the disposal of refuse required consideration during the year, and negotiations were entered into for the use of an adjoining Authorities tip within the district. Whilst by this arrangement an immediate solution is obtained, the long term problems, either as regards space for tipping, alternative disposal methods, a consortium of authorities to provide the means etc. are ones which must merit very earnest consideration.

I would take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Members of the Council, for their confidence and assistance during the year and I should also like to thank the officers and staff for their continued loyal support.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
D.G. Masling,
M.A.P.H.I.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to the Urban District of Charlton Kings still continued to be provided by the Borough of Cheltenham Water Undertaking. The formation of the North West Gloucestershire Water Board, the authority ultimately to take over the supply was well progressed at the end of the year and it was anticipated that the Board would take over as from 1st April, 1965.

The supply throughout the year was satisfactory as regards quality and quantity. The main sources of supply are the Dowdeswell Reservoir, Northfield and Sandford wells and of course the River Severn. Raw and final waters from all sources are subject to regular bacteriological and chemical examination by the Chemist to the Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board.

The table of chemical analysis of local supplies during 1964, kindly provided by the Boards Chemist is reproduced overleaf.

	Dowdeswell (Final Water)	Northfield (Raw Water)	Sandford (Final Water)
Ph. Value	7.63 - 7.84	7.58 - 7.77	7.08 - 7.11
Total Solid Residue (dried at 180°C)	314 - 317	272 - 298	602 - 619
Hardness as CaCO ₃ . Permanent	53 - 67	52 - 59	135 - 148
" " " Temporary	148 - 178	143 - 160	305 - 308
" " " Total	201 - 245	195 - 217	443 - 453
Calcium as CaCO ₃	168 - 218	181 - 206	405 - 409
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	24 - 33	10 - 14	41 - 45
Chlorine in Chlorides as Cl.	25 - 29	18 - 20	39 - 45
Oxygen absorbed, 3 hrs. at 37°C.	0.54 - 0.97	0.17 - 0.27	0.13 - 0.25
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.001 - 0.004	Nil - 0.003	0.001 - 0.003
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.95 - 2.15	6.85 - 7.15	10.25 - 11.55
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.05 - 0.15	0.07 - 0.09	0.01 - 0.08
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.04 - 0.05	0.03 - 0.04	0.02 - 0.04
Opacity (Turbidity + Colour)	0.7 - 1.2	0.2 - 0.8	0.2 - 0.4
Silica	1.0 - 2.6	3.3 - 4.3	7.0 - 8.6
Phosphate as PO ₄	0.005 - 0.013	0.011 - 0.027	0.004 - 0.002
Total Iron as Fe	0.01 - 0.02	0.01 - 0.02	0.01 - 0.02
Fluoride as F (prior to '64)	0.16	0.20	0.12
Residual Chlorine			0.06 - 0.21
Potassium as K	2.2 - 2.3	0.45 - 0.6	4.15 - 4.4
Sodium as Na	16.0 - 18.5	7.0 - 7.5	22.5 - 24.5

(All chemical results expressed in parts per million)

A total of 3,756 lin yards of new mains were laid during the year, these being largely for the supply to new estates. 101 premises were connected.

One sample of water for bacteriological examination was submitted during the year following discovery of pollution in a supply tank in a new house. The sample showed that the measures taken to get rid of the pollution were effective.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The sewerage system is connected to the treatment and disposal works of the Cheltenham Borough Council. The system is predominantly "separate"; surface water being discharged into the River Chelt or its tributary streams and water courses. All drainage schemes for new housing estates are required to be separate.

To facilitate development a length of 9" sewer was relaid by a developer of an estate. Apart from this there were no major alterations or extensions to the sewers during the year. There were no adoptions of sewers during the year. Four premises which had previously been served by septic tank drainage were connected to the main drainage system during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The weekly door to door collection of household refuse again operated throughout the year. A Shelvoke and Drewry 25 cubic yard rear loading vehicle and a 7 cubic yard Karrier Bantam side loading vehicle were utilised on collection work with an overall staff of seven men including drivers.

As a result of the increased housing development and the continued trend of increased volume of refuse per dwelling house, it was necessary to supplement the collection staff during the latter part of the year. The problem of obtaining labour to carry out this type of work is a very serious one, and in recognition of it the Council did approve in principle of the institution of a bonus scheme.

Schemes, based on the experiences of other Authorities, were drawn up, but no basis of agreement had been reached with the men by the end of the year. The future smooth working of refuse collection will depend not only on maintaining present staff but also on the recruitment of good men, and it is therefore essential that wages and working conditions of the men are of the highest order. This is a public health service which has to be conducted regularly and efficiently in this interest.

The trend of increased volume of refuse per dwelling continued in the year under review. This is inevitable as society becomes more affluent and with modern methods of food packaging, it has resulted in there being two bins at more premises necessitating double collection journeys.

The low lying area near the Hearn Brook in the Playing Fields was used for the disposal of refuse. This site was one which was prone to vandalism and regrettably the tip was "fired" in this way, giving rise to a great deal of inconvenience, both as regards alternative means of disposal and efforts to control the fire and its resultant smoke. This was however ultimately achieved by sealing with earth and the tip has now been completed and covered and preparatory work is in hand for its return to playing area.

HOUSING & SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Urban District is almost entirely residential in character, the working population being mainly employed in industry, commerce and offices in the adjoining Borough of Cheltenham. A small number of people are engaged in laundering, catering, the retail trade and agricultural/Horticultural work within the district.

With the exception of a small number of old houses, the standard of housing generally is high, the great majority of houses being in owner occupation.

Three cottages in School Road were declared as a Clearance Area during the year to be subsequently confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1965. Seven other small properties were dealt with by way of Closing Orders and in the case of four of these properties undertakings to repair were accepted. In such cases the reconditioned properties have made suitable homes for occupation by elderly couples.

A commencement was made by the Council during the year on the building of 6 two bed roomed flats and 12 one bed roomed flats at Garden Road and Little Herberts Close respectively.

No cases of statutory overcrowding occurred during the year. As regards housing for "general needs" the demand from larger families has been met and the prevalence of demand is now from elderly persons and couples with one child.

The Council operated its housing advance scheme throughout the year whereby advances are made to persons acquiring properties in the district.

(a) Housing Statistics Summary

(1)	The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be in some respect unfit for human habitation	18
(2)	The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local authority	6
(3)	The number of representations made to the local authority with a view to:-	
(a)	the serving of Notices requiring the execution of works ...	Nil
(b)	the making of demolition or closing orders	7
(c)	the making of clearance orders	3

Housing Statistics Summary (continued)

(4) The number of notices served requiring the execution of works	2
(5) The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notice. Public Health Act 1936, Housing Act 1957	2
(6) The number of demolition or closing orders made	3
(7) The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Section 11, Housing Act 1936 and Housing Act 1954	4
(8) The number of houses demolished	-

(b) Improvement Grants

Number of Discretionary grants approved	10
Number of Standard Grants approved	7
Total number of Discretionary Grants approved to 31.12.64	85
Total number of Standard Grants approved to 31.12.64	62

(c) Rent Act 1957

Number of applications for Certificate of Disrepair	-
Number of Certificates issued	-
Number of undertakings accepted	-

(d) Provision of new Housing Accommodation

Number of dwellings erected by Council	Nil
" " " " Private Enterprises	187
Number of dwellings acquired by the Council	1
(e) <u>Applicants for Housing Accommodation at 31.12.64</u>	
Families with two or more children	17
Families with one child	25
Childless couples	11
Elderly couples and persons	43
	—
TOTAL	<u>96</u>

FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD HYGIENE

(a) Classifications of Food Premises.

General Grocery	12
Confectionery/Minerals etc.	5
General Grocery/Off Licences	4
Butchers	3
Bakehouses	-
Fish Friers	1
Greengrocery	2
Hotels/Licensed Houses	11

(b) Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act

(1) for storage and sale of ice cream	17
(2) for manufacture of sausages, preserved foods etc.	2

FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD HYGIENE (CONTINUED)

(c) Food Hygiene

There were no legal proceedings instituted under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. Such contraventions of these Regulations and the Byelaws relating to Food handling were dealt with on an informal basis and in all cases rectified by cooperation with the proprietors concerned.

The visits to food premises included those made in May 1964, at the time of the Aberdeen outbreak of typhoid, in the endeavour to trace tins of corned beef from the suspected Argentinian source. All food premises were visited but no suspected tins were discovered.

Complaints made by the public regarding unsound food included one relating to mouldy Chinese figs and one relating to mouldy bread rolls. In the first case, after investigation, it was discovered that the fault lay with the wholesaler, and a warning was issued to the Company concerned. In the second case the Council exercised their powers under Sec 109 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and took proceedings against the Bakery concerned in the Magistrates Court under Sec 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. The Bakery were found guilty and the Court imposed a fine of £50 with costs.

During the year the following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered after having been inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption:-

1 tin of Cooked Ham
1 Tin of Processed Peas
1 tin of Tomatoes
60 lbs Brisket Beef
63 lbs. Chuck Beef

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are four licensed sites within the Urban District with a total of seven caravans thereon. Each site is provided with a piped water supply and three are connected to the sewerage system. One application for a licence was refused during the year and one site ceased to be used for the stationing of a caravan.

PEST CONTROL

The Council's scheme introduced in April 1951 under the prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, continued to operate successfully. The Rodent operator is a full time Council employee and is allocated other duties when not engaged in rodent control work.

A free service is given to occupiers of all dwelling houses. Contracts for inspection and treatment are held with business premises.

Number of properties inspected:-

(a) Upon complaint	88
(b) By survey	127

Number of properties found to be infested:-

(a) By rats	58
(b) By mice	28

Number of treatments carried out 120

Routine sewer treatments were particularly successful showing a continuing drop in the level of infestation in the sewers.

The Operator also carries out disinfestations for other pests, and the following treatments were effected:-

Wasps Nests	36
Other Insects	4
Moles	13

FACTORIES ACT 1937 - 1959

PREMISES	No. of Premises on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	19	24	1	NIL
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding outworkers)	9	14	NIL	NIL
TOTALS:	28	38	1	NIL

No defects were found which required statutory action. There were no "outworkers" on the register.

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

1. This report on the operation of the Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 covers the period from the date of commencement of the Act, i.e. 1st May 1964 until 31st December 1964 and is submitted in accordance with Section 60(2) of the Act.
2. The statistical data is provided in the manner and on the form prescribed by the Ministry of Labour.
3. The following comments and observations are made in relation to the accompanying tables and the general provisions of the Act.

(a) Registration

Whilst the onus of registration of premises lies with occupiers, it was found that the initial response was extremely poor. In order to speed up the process of registration it was found necessary to forward the appropriate registration forms to occupiers of premises requesting their co-operation. In this way it has been possible to obtain, as far as is presently known, an almost completed registration.

(b) Inspections

As will be seen from the figures, it has only been possible this year to make a commencement of the general inspections. The inspections so far made have been directed towards the establishments with most employees. The loss of the Technical Assistant in the Department during part of the year has some bearing on the figures, but it is anticipated that the report for the next year will include a completed inspection of all registered premises.

(c) Problems arising.

(i) Maintenance of temperature in certain types of shops.

Some difficulty has been experienced in this matter in particular in relation to grocers shops. With the present day tendency for this

Maintenance of temperature in certain types of shops (Continued)

type of shop to sell a wider range of goods, including fresh meat, there is some reluctance to raise the overall room temperature. Ministry of Labour Circular No. 9 does not envisage that shops of this type should be excluded from the temperature provisions. Some clarification on this problem is desirable.

(ii) Demarcation

Circular No. 6 of the Ministry of Labour gives guidance on this difficult problem of enforcement of the Act in offices within and associated with factory premises. In accordance with this guidance several registrations have been referred to H.M. Factory Inspector. In certain of these cases however, duplication of visits will still arise because of the local authorities' responsibilities under the Factory Act in connection with sanitary conveniences in all premises. The transfer of this latter function might now be considered worthwhile.

4. Accidents

There were no accidents reported during the period covered by the report.

5. Exemptions

No exemptions from the provisions of the Act have been sought.

TABLE A

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	No. of premises registered at the end of year.	No. of premises receiving general inspection
Offices	12	12	3
Retail Shops	27	27	8
Wholesale Shops	1	1	Nil
Catering establishments and Canteens	6	6	2
Fuel storage depots	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	46	46	13

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds to registered premises 20

TABLE C

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	187
Retail shops	70
Wholesale departments	9
Catering establishments	10
Canteens	11
Fuel storage depots	Nil
Total	287
Total males	114
Total Females	173

